

# MAKING VELOUS POSSIBILITIES IN FRUIT CULTURE

BY JOSEPH H. PARRY.

Nineteen hundred and seven has been a most trying year to Utah fruit growers. The season opened with promise in every section of the state for the best crop in the history of the industry. Then came the frost in the third week in April, just when everything was in bloom. The frost visited every county in the state, bringing unprecedented disaster to the orchardists. Every species of fruit suffered. In most sections the destruction was complete. In a few localities, peculiarly sheltered by favoring winds, some fruits escaped and a normal crop was produced. East Mill Creek was about the only section in Salt Lake county where a normal crop was grown. In Davis county the orchards on the Sand Ridge, between Kaysville and Ogden, fair fruit crops were grown, also on Provo bench, in Utah county. Some localities in Weber and Box Elder counties escaped the destructive spring freeze, but some were later damaged by hail. Cache county apple orchards fared better than in other sections, and the growers had apples to send away in closed lots, which brought fancy prices. Peaches and apricots, which were abnormally cheap in 1906, returned those growers who were fortunate enough to have any to sell from 90 cents to \$1.25 a crate. Many carloads of choice peaches were shipped to eastern markets and netted the growers about 75 cents a case all around the buyers' furnishing cases. What fruit was produced this year was of exceptional quality, and Utah's fruit exhibit carried away most of the silver cup trophies offered in the spirited contest at Sacramento at the irrigation congress in September last.

## Ten Years' Growth of Industry.

The splendid development of the fruit growing business in Utah during the past ten years is most potentious of the future of this important industry in this state. Ten years ago there were very few cars shipped out of the state. Very few had enough faith in the business to take any kind of care of their orchards, while the quality of the fruit and the style in which it was put up was very inferior. The returns were most unsatisfactory. Last season (1906) was a banner year for the fruit industry. 802 carloads were shipped to outside markets, valued at \$800,000.

## Scientific Methods.

Speaking of conditions which obtained ten years ago, President Thomas Judd of the state board of horticulture said that in getting up fruit displays and exhibits it taxed his ingenuity to find the apples in such a way that the worm holes could be hidden. Now this is all changed. All the fruit shipped away is practically free from worms, and disease proof. Spraying and other efforts directed to control insect pests and diseases has been reduced to a science, and where practiced according to formulas demonstrated by the state experiment station the result is almost certain as an experiment in physics or chemistry, and it is no trick to grow perfect fruit in Utah. The requirements of the industry, however, make it impossible to grow fruit successfully in the old-fashioned, happy-go-lucky manner of past times. Fruit growing, like every other industry worthy the name, requires close attention to every detail. Where this is given there is little risk in the business of fruit growing. Where this cannot be given fruit growing should be left to those who can give it faithful attention.

## Little Risk in Business.

Considered as a sure thing, few businesses can compare with intelligent and painstaking fruit growing. And there is nothing small about the returns from a well-kept orchard. Rubber stock, railroad stock or sugar stock never has made the showing that fruit growing has made. The writer has contended for years that the chief direction in which agricultural expansion can be accomplished in Utah, where arable land is so limited and irrigating water so valuable, is in more extensive fruit growing, by which means only can one acre of land, with its water right, be made to produce crops twenty to thirty times the value of the produce now raised on the average Utah farm. One crop of apples in a year like the present one is worth as much as the ordinary farm crops of a whole generation, produced on the same size spot of ground.

## Advantages Over Other Crops.

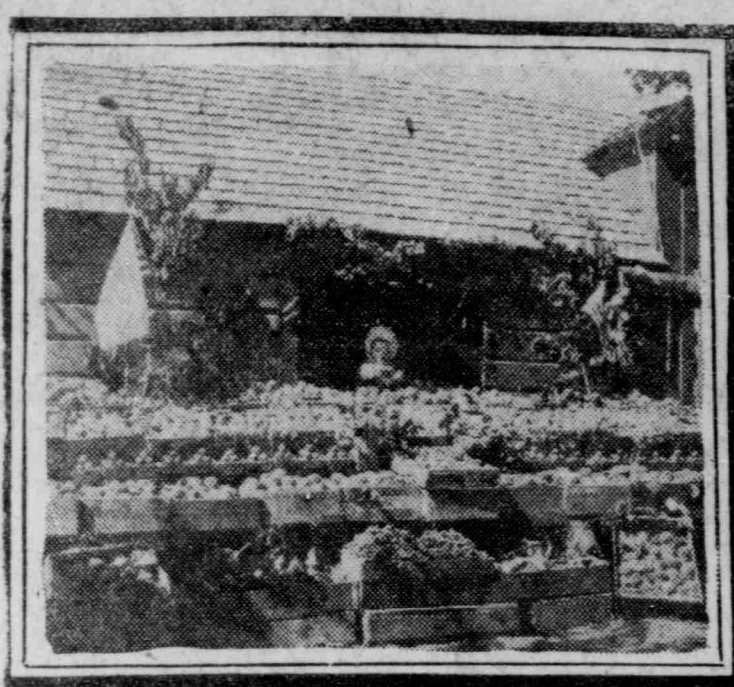
One chief advantage fruit growing has over other farm crops in this state which is under serious consideration, is the fact that irrigating water usually applied in the growing of one acre of farm crops will irrigate two acres of fruit. This is especially true of grapes and cherries. In fact, the grape has been grown very successfully, after the vines have had a couple of years' start, without any irrigating water whatever, the summer rains and winter snows sufficing to mature good crops.

## Big Profits in Apples.

From a 10-year-old apple orchard Walter Green of Elwood, Box Elder county, produced a crop worth at the rate of \$1,500 an acre. He plants his trees rather closely—100 trees to the acre—the trees averaged ten bushels of fruit each, which he sold at \$1.50 per bushel, which is cheap for the quality of the fruit. Some of his neighbors did nearly as well. Gilbert Parker of South Hooper, Davis county, has an apple orchard planted six years ago. The sales this year averaged \$10 per tree. Is it any wonder these farmers are going to plant apple trees by the thousand and let some one else raise hay, grain and sugar beets?

Cherry trees in Salt Lake county, less than 10 years old, are yielding \$10 to \$12 worth of fruit each annually, while some of the old trees are each returning their owners \$25 to \$50 annually. How many such trees, even at \$10 a tree annually, would it take to return their owner \$10 a day for every working day in the year? Three hundred trees would do it, and they could be grown on five acres of land. This is intensive culture that ought to be obtained throughout the state. Very few large farmers, with all the labor and worry they entail upon the owner and his family, will approach this income. Can you realize what it means to a man to have orchard at his back? It means independence and a competency, and comfort for his declining years.

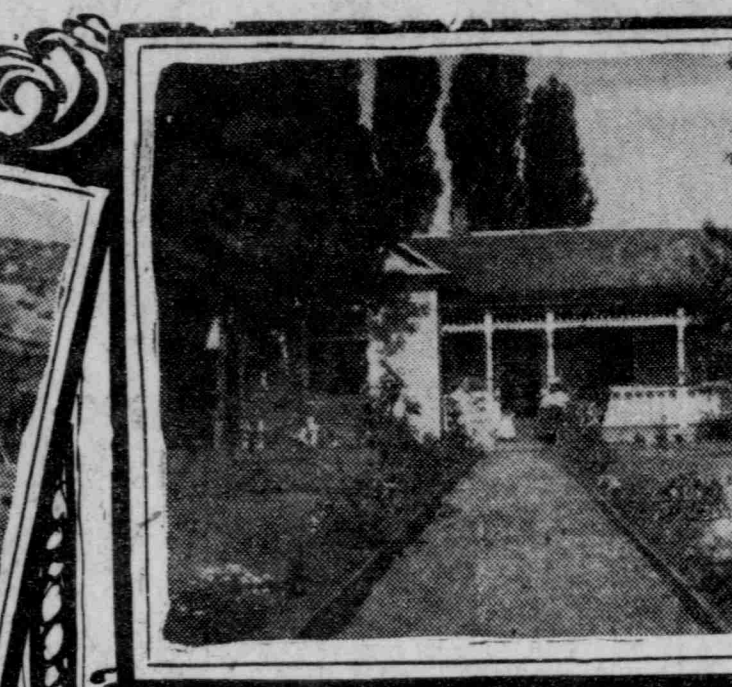
There is as good money in other Utah fruits as in the ones referred to. Peaches, which come to fruition in three years, are good for \$250 to \$350 an acre, but are not so certain in most localities as apples, peaches and cherries.



ONE MORNING'S PICK OF FRUIT



POULTRY HOUSE AND FISH POND



RESIDENCE OF MR. KRAACK

Strawberries are good for \$300 to \$700 an acre; raspberries, \$500 to \$800, according to the care given them.

## Opportunities for Young Men.

Fruit growing is a good business anywhere, followed in a business-like way. W. Hopkins, a New York fruit grower, who this year grew \$25,000 worth of fruit, writing to the Country Gentleman of the profits and advantages of fruit growing and its opportunities for young men, says that he could cite hundreds and thousands of instances where small farms of 100 acres in New York, with only a portion of them in fruit, have earned for the owners a competency, producing in single years \$5,000, \$10,000 and even \$15,000. He refers to a young man who bought a 100-acre farm for \$7,500, with thirty acres in fruit. It was paid for in four years. This year he received \$7,000 for the fruit on the trees from his twenty-acre apple orchard. Another orchard of equal age and size, within half a mile, gave as many hundred dollars.

The scale and codling moth took one, and the sulphur and lime and the Bordeaux mixture took the scale and the codling moth in the other. Another instance, where a young man a year ago bought a fruit farm of 150 acres for \$25,000, having \$5,000 capital. His sales this year amounted to over \$15,000 from his fruit. The Rural New Yorker tells of a New York orchard of 500 Baldwin apple trees, thirty-five years old, which produced \$10,000 worth of fruit this year. Another orchardist sold \$1,000 worth of fruit from twenty-five Baldwin trees.

## Golden Opportunities Overlooked.

There is something radically wrong when young men will leave the farm, with these possibilities before them, to seek their fortune in the city, in the shops, on the railroads and in city stores and banks, or chasing the will-o'-the-wisp to gold fields, and overlooking the golden opportunities right at home. The fruit grower's life is much to be preferred to that of a clerkship in a bank or store or in a government office, or an ordinary profession. Even when failures occur, as in the present year in Utah, the returns from the fruit grower's life more than compensate for the occasional losses.



10 YEARS FROM A DESERT



PART OF KRAACK ORCHARD

## A Paradise From a Sandhill.

The story of the success of some Utah fruit growers is more like a fairy story than a reality, and would be hard to believe except for the tangible evidences of hard facts. William Kraack, a native of Germany, by persevering industry, wrested a fine orchard proposition from a most forbidding situation. About thirteen years ago he exchanged a small city property worth about \$1,000 for a ranch in the sandy foothills near Sandy, Salt Lake county.

The best forty acres, with all the water rights, were mortgaged and never redeemed. The remaining portion was considered valueless by all who saw it, but Mr. Kraack was determined to make something of it, and ten years ago began planting small fruits and later tree fruits. A small spring on the place he developed, and cared for the water so economically that he has been able to irrigate a ten-acre fruit plantation. The water is stored in a small reservoir which he has converted into a fish pond, now well stocked with fish. From the rock quarried by himself he has built, with his own hands, a fine residence, a fruit house and a large poultry house. Despite the loss through frost this year, in common with his neighbors, he realized

\$1,500 from his fruit sales. If the crop had been a normal one, he would have had \$3,000 worth or more. Mr. Kraack recently sold his "Zion fruit ranch," as he named it, for \$5,500, to go into a larger proposition near Blackfoot, Idaho, where the same indefatigable industry and business methods insure him the success he has attained in this county. As shown in the illustrations, Mr. Kraack's fruit lot is a model of neatness and bespeaks the thrift of its owner and his large family.

## All Conditions Favor Industry.

As already stated, Utah climatic and soil conditions warrant the more extensive growing of fruit on the irrigated farms rather than the cheaper crops of grain, hay, beets, etc., would not be advisable, however, to

jump into fruit growing on a large scale without some experience and consideration. The safer plan would be to grow into the business gradually. Plan to plant one acre of the best land on the farm in fruit trees this next spring. Take good care of the trees, and plant another acre a year hence. Add to the orchard a little every year until you have a fruit orchard large enough to devote your whole time to its care and culture. In this way you will learn the business without risk of loss or failure, and when the orchard begins to bear you will have learned how to manage it successfully. If you plant peaches, you may expect some returns in three years. Cherries in five to six years, apples and pears from six to eight years. Small fruits can be planted between the rows of the larger fruits, but not in the safe row, and returns may be had in the second year. If you don't want to handle small fruits, beets, tomatoes, corn or other food crops may be profitably grown between the trees. Crops may be thus grown for three or four years, with little or no detriment to the orchard, if fertility is returned to the soil

to compensate for that taken out by the cropping.

## Intensive Orchard Culture.

A better way than cropping the orchard with other crops is suggested by eastern fruit men, and that is to crowd the orchard with trees. Set the standard apple trees, say, 20x20, and set very early bearing varieties in between, both ways, making them fifteen feet apart each way. The trees latter are to be removed when they begin to crowd. The ground is then fully occupied from the beginning, and the early bearing varieties will insure quick returns, beginning in about four years. Peaches and plums may be set thirteen feet each way, cherries should be set eighteen feet apart.

## Suggestions to Beginners.

Before planting the orchard lay out a general plan of the policy to be pursued. Determine what varieties of fruit you can best succeed with on your farm, and what can be best disposed of in your market, whether it be a home or foreign market. These points determined, make every effort to begin right. Don't make the mistake of planting too many varieties of the kind of fruit you are going to grow. Three or four varieties of apples or peaches are better than more in a commercial orchard. The fewer the better. Find out the varieties which do best under your conditions and then grow these to their greatest perfection, and success is assured.

## No Likelihood of Overproduction.

Many are deterred from planting orchards, fearing that the business will be overdone. The same thought kept people fifty years ago from planting fruit trees. The fact is, there is greater demand for good fruit than ever before in the history of the industry. As industries increase in this state there will be greater demand for good fruit. Transportation facilities are improving every year, bringing the world's market within easy reach of the Utah fruit grower. Utah peaches have been sent to the Boston market, and splendid returns resulted. Utah apples and pears have been sent to London and Liverpool and market profitably. The whole intermountain country furnishes an unexcelled market for Utah grapes and raisins, a crop that is destined to cut a great figure in the near future.

Ex-Secretary State Board of Horticulture.

## Stalene Is Awakening.

Stalene, to the north of Gold Springs, about nine miles, has been quiet for some time, but has promise of becoming quite active in the near future. It has much in common with Gold Springs in the size and character of its ledges, but has suffered from several causes, which have retarded its development. The Johnnie and Phoebe mines have both been closed, except for the last two months the Ophir has been operated under lease to C. C. Miller, who has been taking out shipping ore. The Big Fourteen group has been

crushed very fine before delivered to the stamps and the capacity of the mill enlarged to about 100 tons per day. With the values that are found throughout the mine and the tonnage to be obtained there is no question of the future of the Jennie.

Among those who have stayed with the Jennie from its prospect days and have helped to push it to its present fine condition are C. A. Short, the president and manager; H. R. Elliott, vice president; W. Barton, secretary and treasurer; A. E. Short, assistant manager, and W. B. Short, one of the largest stockholders. A. S. Martin, for many years one of the leading educators of this city, joined the Jennie

# UTAH TAKES HIGH RANK IN CANNING INDUSTRY

Forges to the Front Among the States of the Nation as a Producer of Tomatoes.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ogden, Dec. 28.—From statistics compiled up to this time, it is evident that Utah has more than held its own in the canning industry in 1907. The figures show that this state has easily maintained its position of fourth place in its output of tomatoes, and when the complete figures are in it is expected that Utah will be found to be in third place among all of the states of the union. Considering that the state occupied eighth place in the output of this vegetable three years ago, the jump is all the more remarkable. The total pack of tomatoes this year will reach 450,000 cases of two and a half pound cans, and 32,000 cases of gallon cans, while the total output of all kinds of vegetables and fruits will reach 733,550 cases.

## Record of a Big Year.

The year 1906 was considered a banner year for the Utah packers, but the year just closed has eclipsed the figures of the previous season by many thousands of cases. The early frost resulted in a poor apricot crop, but the pack of other fruits and vegetables showed a distinct increase. There was a short crop of peaches both east and west, resulting in a poor pack in those sections. The markets have extended further east this year than even in 1906, and Utah canned goods found an excellent market in Chicago. From \$125,000 to \$150,000 have been paid out in wages, and for the first time in the history of the state the canneries paid \$1 a ton for tomatoes, as against \$10 last year, the total amount paid out to the growers being \$225,000. Under ordinary conditions the packers about Baltimore pay \$5 and \$6 a ton for their tomatoes, while this year they paid from \$7 to \$8 a ton. But twice before has the price per ton reached as high as \$10 on the local market. In round numbers, \$120,000, or double the amount paid out a year ago, was paid to the fruit growers for their product.

## Prices Continue to Rule High.

On account of the financial stringency, prices of canned goods have fallen somewhat. However, this being a staple product, it will maintain higher prices than many other commodities. Reports from the east point to a slight advance with the beginning of the year and show that the demand is good. The

total consumption of tomatoes in the United States is estimated at about 9,000,000 cases, and it is expected that the output during 1907 will reach close to that figure. Local markets have increased steadily during the year. This is said to be, in a large measure, due to the influx of population to this part of the country. Then, too, in other parts of the country the tomatoes were in a poor grade, a condition that also existed in 1906, while in this state just the reverse is true. The general quality was of the highest grade, and the product was, if anything, better in every other way than in previous years.

## Figures That Tell the Story.

For the Utah pack, 16,442,400 cans, or 235 carloads of cans and five cars of labels were required. Approximately 200 cars of coal, thirty cars of sugar and one hundred cars of box materials were used. To move the pack from the canneries about 1,500 cars were necessary.

## Materials Very Hard to Get.

A year ago trouble was experienced in getting box material. This year, however, there was trouble in getting sufficient cans. This condition will probably not be experienced another year, for there is now under consideration the erecting of a plant in this city for the manufacture of this necessary article. Trouble was also experienced this year in securing gasoline. There was a general shortage of gasoline for a time owing to the fact that the railroads, on account of the congestion of freight, were unable to ship the oil into this place fast enough to meet the demand. The expenses of the canners this year were increased considerably on account of materials being fully twenty per cent higher than in 1906. On account of the decrease in price of lumber and the slump in tin caused by the strained financial conditions, a reduction in the materials used by the canners will follow. During the 1907 season, solder remained firm, having increased materially during the previous year. Over 1906 the cost of labor increased about ten per cent, and there was a scarcity of girls who are employed for peeling the tomatoes.

## Utah Goods Have Staying Qualities.

An important fact and one which proves the quality of Utah goods is that when they get into a market once they stay there. Originally the local market was limited to Utah, Colorado, Montana and Idaho. The San Francisco disaster in 1906 had the direct result of

opening the Nevada markets, which the Utah canners were unable to enter before that time. The general shortage of the same year opened up a number of eastern markets also, and the demand for the local products has increased in all these territories since that time.

## Four New Factories for 1908.

In Utah there are twenty-eight canning factories. Of this number, twenty-two are located in Weber, Davis and Box Elder counties, eighteen being located in Weber county alone. Four additional factories will be built during the year, two in Box Elder county and a like number in Weber county. These four factories will be located at West Weber, North Ogden, Brigham City and Three Mile Creek. Ground has already been broken for the North Ogden factory. Of the total tomato pack at this time, Weber county produces 80 per cent, the balance being grown in Davis and Box Elder counties. The factory to be erected in Utah was constructed at this place in 1889, and one or two plants have been added each year.

## Utah Canners Reaching Out.

While the canning companies have been increasing in number, extensive experiments have been made in packing the different products. In 1906 the Utah Canning company made a trial pack of hominy with the result that it is now one of its staple products. The hominy trade during the past year has increased wonderfully, exceeding all expectations. From this place hominy was shipped during the season as far east as Omaha, a market into which the local canners did not even dream of entering. Pork and beans are another product that is now being placed on the market by this company. Worcester sauce is also being manufactured, and occupies a place on the product list of the Utah canneries. More extensively than ever has the manufacture of catsup been carried on during the last year. This is true of both the bottled goods and the gallon cans. No less than 5,000 cases of the bottled goods, 15,000 cases of gallon cans, or fifty-five carloads were shipped by the Utah concerns. The Utah catsup is famed for its fine color, a color which can be secured from the tomato only in this state. Compared to it the other catsups have a muddy color.

## Exact Figures on Year's Pack.

The total itemized pack for 1907 is as follows:

Products.	Size.	No. Cases.
Tomatoes	2 1/2 lbs.	88,600
Tomatoes	Gallon	32,000
Catsup	Gallon	15,000
Catsup	Bottled	5,000
Peas	2 1/2 lbs.	75,000
String beans	2 1/2 lbs.	30,000
Pumpkin	Gallon	10,000
Pumpkin	Gallon	5,000
Asparagus	3-pound	10,000
Rhubarb	Gallon	1,000
Strawberries	Gallon	1,000
Raspberries	Gallon	4,000
Blackberries	Gallon	1,000
Cherries (all kinds)	2 1/2 lbs.	2,000
Cherries	Gallon	1,000
Apricots	2 1/2 lbs.	1,200
Pears	2 1/2 lbs.	1,200
Pears	Gallon	1,200
Peaches	2 1/2 lbs.	20,000
Peaches	Gallon	25,000
Plums	2 1/2 lbs.	2,500
Plums	Gallon	5,000
Apples	Gallon	4,200
Total		733,550

## SHORT & ELLIOTT AND THE JENNIE MINE

The big mines of the country are not made in a day, and very few are of the "pay from the grass roots" kind. It takes a good prospect, determination, perseverance, hustling qualities, time and money to make a mine, and it is not often that the prospector or the man who locates the prospect is the man who stays with it and builds it up until it takes rank with the big ones and gladdens the hearts of the stockholders with dividends.

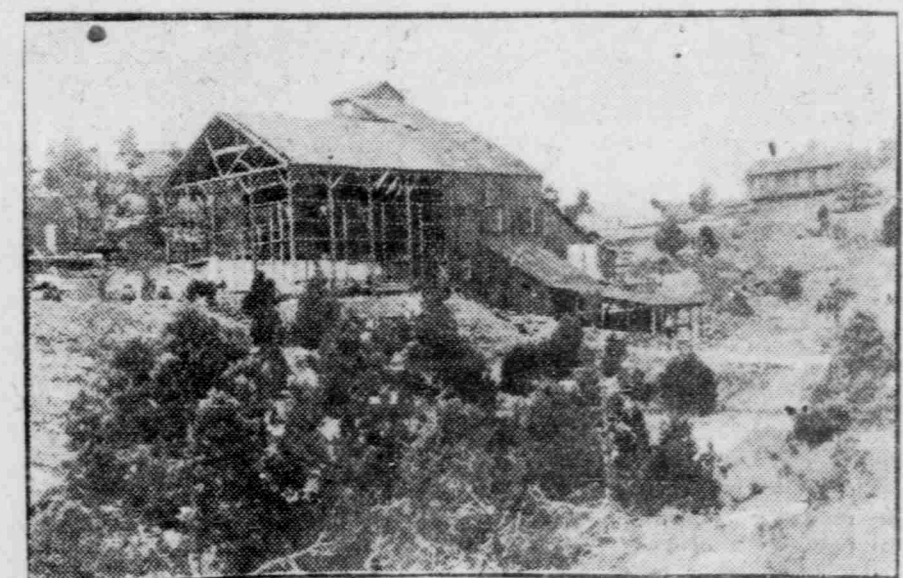
But such is the case with the Jennie mine of Gold Springs, and its development has required all the qualities mentioned above and the ten years of struggle on the part of its owners would make interesting reading. It is of interest, and the fact that its success will bring out a large country that has been held back for numerous causes and only waits the touch of capital to change from idle prospects to producing mines.

## Three Years' Ore in Sight.

The Jennie will start on the new year with enough ore in sight to run its new mill for three years, with the amount increasing every day with a fully equipped hoisting and compressor plant, with crusher plant, and a mill that will be one of the model mills of the west. Work is being prosecuted on two levels in the mine, the 115-foot and the 175-foot. On the latter level the ledge is strong and well defined and gives some of the richest values in the mine. It is 230 feet to the surface from this level. On the 115-foot level ore is being extracted from a width of from six to twenty feet. On the surface the ledge is very strong and if the underground workings continue to develop as they have for the entire length of the mine, as shown on the surface, the Jennie will yield riches beyond the wildest dreams of its owners. Already two new ledges have been cut on the 115-foot level, either one of which would ledge as shown on the surface. Other ledges are known on the property and the development of all of them through the present plans of working will give years of work ahead for the mill now nearing completion.

## Completing 100-Ton Mill.

The mill, when fully completed, will consist of twelve Nissen stamps and a complete cyanide plant. The ore will be amalgamated and then treated by cyanide. By a separate crushing plant, situated at the hoist, the ore will be



THE JENNIE MINE

forces during the past summer, and with Mr. Elliott, has been instrumental in financing the company so that its big trouble what's to be?

The Slidewinder, the Willowvale, the Jumbo and the Reuben are among the other properties that have been worked to some extent and which have in them the making of big money.

To the south of Gold Springs, along the Jennie belt, the Extra West company has been doing considerable work, and will continue during the coming season in their effort to make a mine with every chance in their favor for success.

## "SLICE DAT MELON."

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Dey ain't no time fer talkin' 'bout de trouble what's to be?

'Bout de ole mule a-ickin' 'out de c-yart.

De only song I singin'—en de sweetest one ter be.

Is "Slice dat melon ter de heart"—

(My, my.)

Slice dat melon ter de heart!

Hit's a wort o' tribulation fum de day-time ter be.

But you got ter take yo' task en play yo' part.

En de only song dat's makin' tribulation take his flight.

Is "Slice dat melon ter de heart"—

(My, my.)

Slice dat melon ter de heart!

AN ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARY.

(Westminster Gazette.)

The Pekin Gazette, the publication of which, according to a recent telegram, has been suspended, is a very venerable patriarch among newspapers, since it is said to have made its first appearance something like a thousand years ago, but it is not, as is often stated, the oldest journal in the world. This distinction belongs to the Tsing-Pao (or Pekin News), which was founded nearly twelve centuries ago, and was venerable when its younger rival, the Gazette, was cradled. Indeed, M. Hupart, French consul at Canton, claims a still earlier birth for the News, which, he says, was founded early in the sixth century, 800 years before a newspaper was known in Europe. The Tsing-Pao, which is the Times of China, now appears as a book of twenty-four pages, octavo size, tied in a yellow cover by two knots of rice paper, and its price is about 20 cents a month. This is the edition de luxe, officially recognized by the emperor. There is also a popular edition.